

Jun TOKIDA\*: Notes on some new or little known marine algae (5)

時田 郁\*: 海藻知見 (5)

8. *Odonthalia aleutica* (Mertens) J. Agardh. In *Historiam algarum symbolae*, 28, 1841; *Species genera et ordines algarum*, 2 (3), 895, 1863.—Okamura, *Icones of Japanese Algae*, 6 (8), 75, pl. 286, 1932; *Nippon Kaiso-shi*, 904, 1936.

*Fucus aleuticus* Mertens, mscr. in *Herb. Chamissoi* (fide J. Agardh).—*Odonthalia ochotensis* Tokida (non J. Agardh). *Mar. Alg. Robben Isl.*, 31, 1932 (in part).—*O. ochotensis* Nagai (non J. Agardh), *Mar. Alg. Kurile Is.*, 2 239, 1941.—non *Odonthalia aleutica* Setchell et Gardner, *Alg. N.-W. Amer.*, 333, 1903 (= *O. floccosa* (Esper) Falk., fide Kylin, *Mar. Red Algae in the Vicinity of the Biological Station at Friday Harbor, Wash.*, 75, 1925).—non *Odonthalia aleutica* Collins, *Mar. Alg. of Vancouver Island*, 122, 1913 (= *O. floccosa*, fide Kylin, loc. cit.).

Japanese name. *Aleutian-nokogirihiba* (Okamura).

Habitat. Growing on rocks in the lower littoral and upper sublittoral belts. Collected by the writer in various localities in southern Saghalien.

Distribution. Hokkaido; Kuriles; Saghalien; Ochotsk Sea; Japan Sea coast of Siberia; Kamtschatka; Bering Island; Aleutian Islands; Alaska.

In determining the present and the next species, the writer follows the specific conceptions of Okamura, who has kindly examined, at the writer's request, our Saghalien specimens of *Odonthalia*. Our specimens referred to *Odonthalia aleutica* are somewhat variable in external appearance. The full grown summer plants with mature reproductive organs (cystocarps and stichidia) are illustrated in the plates 3 and 4 (fig. a) of the writer's paper cited above. They are of a fairly rigid frond, almost black in color, imperfectly adhering to paper on drying. Next comes a somewhat thinner form which is apparently resembling Okamura's *Odonthalia ochotensis* illustrated in his *Icones of Japanese Algae*, 4 (10), pl. 196, fig. 1, but differing from it in lacking the midrib. There are also found another sterile form which is provided in the upper part of the frond, with much more thin branches adhering firmly to paper and turning hardly to black on drying. Toward the end of April in 1937, the writer could collect at Shiranushi, Nishinotoro, Chishiya and Nobori, a similar thin form which was provided with abundant fertile branches in spite of its juvenile appearance of the upper branches. Both cystocarps and stichidia

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show characteristics of the present species. The Kurile specimens which Nagai has referred to *O. ochotensis* appear to have no relation with Okamura's *O. ochotensis*, but they are identical with the narrower form of our plant under consideration.

9. ***Odonthalia kamschatica*** (Ruprecht) J. Agardh, Species genera et ordinis algarum, **2** (3), 896, 1863.—Okamura, Icon. Jap. Alg., **6** (8), 76, pl. 287, 1932; Nippon Kaiso-shi, 905, 1936.—Tokida, Mar. Alg. Robben Isl., (Suppl. Rept.), 24, pl. 4, fig. b, pls. 5, 6, 1934.

*Atomaria Kamschatica* Ruprecht, Tange des Ochot. Meer., 214, 1851.—? *Atomaria ochotensis* Ruprecht, loc. cit., 212, pl. 9, 1851.—? *Odonthalia ochotensis* J. Agardh, Sp. Alg., **2** (3), 897, 1863.—Okamura, Icon. Jap. Alg., **4** (10), 185, pl. 196, figs. 1-6, 1923, *ibid.* **7** (1) 6, pl. 304, 1933; Nippon Kaiso-shi, 902, fig. 422, 1936.—non *Odonthalia ochotensis* Nagai, Mar. Alg. Kurile Isl., **2**, 239, 1941 (= *O. aleutica*). Japanese name. *Kamschatka-nokogirihiba* (Okamura).

Hab. Found cast ashore. Collected in various localities in southern Saghalien.

Distribution. Hokkaido; Kuriles; Saghalien; Kamtschatka; Bering Island; Pacific coast of North America (Alaska to Washington).

As mentioned above, the writer adopts principally Okamura's specific conception in determining our specimens with the present species. However, he cannot see any essential difference between this species and *O. ochotensis* (Rupr.) J. Ag. It is strongly suspected that the latter is nothing but a narrow form of *O. kamschatica* with which it is linked closely by intermediate forms. One of such intermediate forms from Saghalien has been illustrated by Okamura (1933, loc. cit., pl. 304) under the name of *O. ochotensis*. If it is proved in future that the type specimens of these two species are specifically identical with each other, the name *Odonthalia ochotensis* should take the place of *Odonthalia kamschatica* in conformity to the rule of priority.

10. ***Odonthalia floccosa*** (Esper) Falkenberg, Rhodomelaceen, 607, 1901.—Setchell & Gardner, Alg. N.-W. Amer., 333, 1903.—Yamada, Mar. Alg. from Urup, etc., 25, pl. 10, 1935.—Taylor, Mar. Alg. N.-E. Coast N. Amer., 379, 1937.—Nagai, Mar. Alg. Kurile Isl., **2**, 242, 1941.

*Fucus floccosus* Esper, Icones Fucorum, **2**, 42, pl. 130, 1802.—Turner, Hist. Fuc., **1**, 16, pl. 8, 1808.—*Rhodomela floccosa* Agardh, Sp. Alg., **1** (2), 376, 1822.—Harvey, Nereis Boreali-Americana, **2**, 24, 1853.

Japanese name. *Husa-nokogirihiba* (Yamada).

Habitat. Growing on rocks in the littoral and upper sublittoral belts. Collected

in various localities in southern Saghalien.

Distribution. Hokkaido; Kuriles; Saghalien; Bering Island; Pacific coast of North America (Alaska to Washington, and ? California); Hudson Bay.

*Odonthalia floccosa* is peculiar among the species of *Odonthalia* in having almost cylindrical fronds. From the external appearance it is easily taken for a *Rhodomela*, closely related to *R. subfusca* (cf. Harvey, 1853, loc. cit., p. 25). However, the absolute absence of trichoblasts and the presence of slightly compressed, distichously pinnate branchlets are the principal characters which legitimate the current classification of this species in the genus *Odonthalia*. In our specimens referred to this species, compressed branchlets as well as strictly distichous ramuli are, if not absent, very rare. On the other hand, they are practically absent from the so-called trichoblasts. The fertile ramuli bearing procarpis are beset at apices with trichoblast-like structures, but never with true trichoblasts. Toward the end of April in 1937, the writer could collect at Nishinoto and Chishima vigorously grown specimens of rather young texture, which were proved respectively to be almost mature male plants with abundant antheridia and young female plants with developing procarpis. Mature cystocarpis are found in the specimens collected in summer, from the middle of July to the middle of August. Tetrasporiferous specimens are collected also in summer, from June to early September.

The type locality of *O. floccosa*, according to Turner (1808, loc. cit., p. 16), is Port Trinidad, California. But it seems to be questionable that this species is distributed so far southward along the Pacific coast of North America beyond the State of Washington (cf. Setchell & Gardner, 1903, loc. cit., p. 333). In the Asiatic side of the North Pacific, it has been known from Bering Island and the Kurile Islands. So far as the specimens in the writer's hand are concerned, the present species is also distributed in southern Saghalien and comes down as far south as Rishiri Island, Hokkaido. Outside the North Pacific region, it has only been reported from the southeastern Hudson Bay (cf. Taylor, 1937, l. c., p. 379), but not from the Atlantic Ocean proper as erroneously mentioned by Nagai (1941, l. c., p. 243).

8. アリュウシャンノコギリヒバ (岡村金太郎博士命名) は樺太各地の標本の同定については岡村博士の鑑定を得たが、體形は少々變化に富み細い體は往々 *Odonthalia ochotensis* に類似する。永井政次博士が該種に同定した千島産の標本は本種の細い個體に外ならないと思う。

9. カムサッカノコギリヒバ (岡村博士命名) は樺太各地に産し、同定は岡村博士の考

えに従つたものであるが、本種と *O. ochotensis* (Rupr.) J. Ag., (シノブバノコギリヒバ一岡村) の本質的差異を認識することが困難で、後者は本種の幅狭き形にすぎず、両者は中間型によつて連続しているものと考えられる。これら兩種の type specimens が同一種なりと断定されれば、學名としては priority から *O. ochotensis* が用いらるべきである。

10. フサノコギリヒバ (山田幸男博士命名) も樺太各地に分布し、千島にも知られ、又筆者の手にある標本によれば北海道の利尻島まで南下している。體が殆ど圓柱狀である點 *Odonthalia* 屬中特異で *Rhodomela* 屬に類するが、枝端に毛狀葉 trichoblast を全く缺くことが屬を決定する特徴の一である。雌器を有する小枝の頂には毛狀葉類似的構造が見られるが、眞の毛狀葉とは異なる。本種の type locality は Turner (1808) によれば Port Trinidad, California であるが、本種が果して Washington 州以南に分布するかどうか疑わしい。北太平洋以外では、Hudson 灣の南東部から報告されたのみである。

#### ○林檎(ワリngo)渡來の年代 (榎 山 泰 一) Y. MOMIYAMA: The date of introduction to Japan of *Malus pumila* var. *dulcissima*.

林檎(ワリngo)が舊大陸からわが國に渡來したのはいつのことか判然しないが、本草和名、倭名抄このかた室町時代に至る辭書類や鎌倉室町時代のいはゆる往來ものなどにその名が見えるから、古くその木が渡つてゐたことはほぼ想像し得るのである。しかし名稱のみが掲げてあるこれらの文献は、林檎の存在を證すべき記録としてはいささかものたりない嫌があり、桃山江戸時代以前の林檎の歴史は臆ろげにしかわからなかつた。ところで古名録に引用してある藤原定家の日乗なる明月記の記事はややこの不足を補ふに足るものがあると思はれる。それは同記の嘉禎元年(○文曆二年 1235)閏六月八日己亥の條に、朝陽出雲、風猛烈、巳時雨降、庭樹林檎 入籠(進脱カ)皇嘉門院(○以下割註)北白川殿(國書刊行會本明月記)とある一節であつて、この記事によると林檎は當時栽培されてゐたことが明らかである。尤もここにいふところの「林檎」は、わが國に渡來した林檎屬中のいつれの種類と見ることも可能である。しかし、その中で最も食用に適ひ且つ林檎の漢名を有するものはワリngoなのであるから、やはりその種類をワリngoと解しておくのがおだやかかと考へる。さすればワリngoは鎌倉初期以前に渡來してゐたことになつて、その渡來年代の下限を桃山時代からさかのぼらせ得ると同時に、平安朝時代にワリngoが存在した可能性も十分、考えられて來るのである。定家は、にはか雨のあつた晩夏の一、自分の庭に栽ゑてある木から、半青半紅に熟し初めた林檎を探つて、青竹の色もすがしい籠に入れて、これを皇嘉門院にまゐらせたのであるが、こゝに皇嘉門院といふのはどなたのことであらうか。手近かな本を見ても當年、皇嘉門院の院號を有せられた女院は在はさないやうであつて、これは或は原本に安嘉門院とあつたのを後人が寫しひがめたものかとも思はれるが、その詮索は暫く措くとして、日記の日なみを數へると、その日は太陽曆の七月二十四日になるやうで、それはちやうどワリngoの熟し初める頃に當つてゐる。